SPEECH OF HON. E. B. GARY.

Continued from First Page.

In this discussion the carriage tax played a conspicious part.

To the foregoing list may be added the case of *Kirby vs. United States*, thereafter decided, in which the Court held, that so much of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1875, as provides that the judgment of conviction against the principal, in the crime of embezzlement or larceny of property of the United States, shall be evidence against a receiver thereof, that the property was embezzled or stolen, is in violation of the Sixth Amendment of the Constitution, declaring that one accused, shall be confronted with the witnesses against him; also the case of *Fairbank vs. United States* 21, Sup. Ct. 649, in which the Court in an exceedingly elaborate opinion held "that a stamp tax on a foreign bill of lading, is in substance and effect, equivalent to a tax or duty on exports, and in conflict with the constitutional prohibition."

There are four cases that stand out in bold relief, as showing that the Supreme Court refused to reflect in its decisions the bitterness and hatred against the South, just after the war.

They are both entertaining and instructive, but it would prolong our remarks, to too great a length, to discuss them. We, however give the names of them; they are Milligans case, 4 Wall 2; Ex Parte Garland 4, Wall 333; Cummings vs. Missouri, 4 Wall 277, and United States vs. Lee, 106, U. S. 106.

In a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States is quite an interesting discussion as to how far the principles of the common law are applicable to cases arising under the Constitution and Acts of Congress.

The Court after quoting the following language from Smith vs. Alabama, 124 U. S. 465, to wit:

"There is no common law of the United States in the sense of a national customary law distinct from the common law of England as adopted by the several states, each for itself, applied as its local law, and subject to such alteration as may be provided by its own statutes. *Wheaton vs. Peters*, 8 Pet. 591, 8 L. ed. 1055. A determination in a case of what that law is may be different in a court of the United States from that which prevails in the jucicial tribunals of a particular state. This arises from the circumstance that the courts of the United States, in cases within their jurisdiction where they are called upon to administer the law of the state in which they sit, or by which the transaction is governed, exercise an independent though concurrent, jurisdiction, and are required to ascertain and declare the law according to their own judgment. This is illustrated by the case of *New York C. R. Co. v. Lockwood*, 17 Wall, 557, 21 L. ed. 627, where the common law prevailing in the state of New York in reference to the liability of common carriers for negligence received a different interpretation from that placed upon it by the judicial tribunals of the state; but the law as applied is none the less the law of that state," says:

"Properly understood, no exceptions can be taken to declarations of this kind. There is no body of Federal common law separate and distinct from the common law existing in the several states, in the sense that there is a body of statute law enacted by Congress separate and distinct from the body of statute law enacted by the several states. But it is an entirely different thing to hold that there is no common law in force generally throughout the United States, and that the countless multitude of interstate commercial transactions are subject to no rules and burdened by no restrictions other than those expressed in the statutes of Congress.

What is the common law? According to Kent: 'The common law includes those principles, usages, and rules of action applicable to the goverment and security of person and property, which do not rest for their authority upon any express and positive declaration of the will of the legislature.' 1 Kent, Con. 471. As Blackstone says: 'Whence it is that in our law the goodness of a custom depends upon its having been used time out of mind; or, in the solemnity of our legal phrase, time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. This it is that gives it its weight and authority; and of this nature are the maxims and customs which compose the common law, or *lex non scripta*, of this Kingdom. This unwritten, or common, law is properly distinguishable into three kinds: 1. General customs; which are the universal rule of the whole Kingdom, and form the common law, in its stricter and more usual signification.' 1 Bl. Com. 67. In Black's Law Dictionary, page 232, it is thus defined: 'As distinguished from law created by the enactment of legislatures, the common law comprises the body of those principles and rules of action relating to the government and security of persons and property, which derive their authority solely from usages and customs of immemorial antiquity, or from the judgments and decrees of the courts recognizing, affirming and enforcing such usages and customs; and, in this sense, particularly the ancient unwritten law of England.'

Can it be that the great multitude of interstate commercial transactions are freed from the burdens created by the common law, as so defined, and are subject to no rule except that to be found in the statutes of Congress? We are clearly of opinion that this cannot be so, and that the principles of the common law are operative upon all interstate commercial transactions, are subject to no rules and burdened by no restrictions other than those expressed in the statutes of Congress.

Reference may also be made to the elaborate opinion of District Judge Shiras, holding the circuit court in the northern district of Iowa, in *Murray v. Chicago & N. W. R.* Co. 62 Fed. Rep. 25, in which is collated a number of extracts from opinions of this court, all tending to show the recognition of a general common law existing throughout the United States, not, it is true, as a body of law distinct from the common law enforced in the states, but as containing the general rules and principles by which all transactions are controlled, except so far as those rules and principles are set aside by express statute."

By the Judiciary Act it is provided that "the trial of issues of fact in the Supreme Court in all actions at law against citizens of the United States, shall be by jury." The first jury trial in that Court, was in the case of the State of Georgia v. Brailsford 1 Dallas 1. The Chief Justice and all the Justices were on the bench; Chief JusticeJay, as the organ of the Court charged the jury in a manner that now-a-days seems strange as follows: "It may not be amiss here, gentlemen, to remind you of the good old rule, that on questions of fact, it is the province of the jury on questions of law, it is the province of the Court to decide. But it must be observed, that by the same law, which recognizes this reasonable distribution of jurisdiction, you have nevertheless a right to take upon yourselves, to judge of both, and to determine the law as well as the fact in controversy. On this, and on every other occasion, however, we have no doubt you will pay that respect which is due to the opinion of the Court; for, as on the one hand it is presumed that juries are the best judges of facts, it is, on the other hand, presumable that the Court are the best judges of law. But still, both objects are lawfully within your power of decision."

I shall not consume your time by suggesting rules by which you should be governed in the practice of your profession, but as a Code of legal ethics of special merit I venture to commend to you the oath taken by the Geneva advocate on admission to practice, to-wit:

"I solemnly swear before Almighty God to be faithful to the republic and the canton of Geneva; never to depart from the respect due to the tribunals and authorities; never to counsel or maintain a cause which does not appear to be just or equitable, unless it be the defense of an accused person; never to employ knowingly, for the purpose of maintaining the cause confided to me, any means contrary to truth, and never seek to mislead the judges by any artifice or false statement of fact or law; to abstain from all offensive personality, and to advance no fact contrary to the honor or reputation of the parties, if it be not indispensable to the cause with which I may be charged; not to encourage either the commencement or continuance of a suit from any motive of passion or interest; not to reject for any consideration personal to myself the cause of the weak, the stranger, or the oppressed."

In conclusion in the language of another let me say: The Anglo-Saxon lawyer, is in his inmost heart, a patriot. His blood has been a crimson sacrifice for freedom, on many a battlefield. His hand has held aloft his country's flag in many an hour of deepest danger. His history in war is illustrious and honorable. But his greater glory lies in this; that he has stood for law and liberty, as against the more insidious perils of velvet despotisms, usurping forbidden powers in the name of law, and under the protection of the flag.

Not all the armies of the earth, not all the navies of the sea, can take our country's citadels and furl the Stars and Stripes. If this "land of the free and home of the brave" shall ever be a despot's realm, 'twill be because some invisible enemy shall, with whispered voice and silent foot fall, steal within our midst, and, with soft smooth hand strangle Freedom before we hear her cry. To foresee such danger, and to prevent such ruin, "this sweet land of liberty," may yet call upon the American lawyer.

ROCKY RIVER.

Notes of the District Conference—Social Gatherings—Children's Party—Crops Prospects.

Lowndesville, July 1901.

Messrs. J. G Mobley of Johnstone, and H. W. Ethridge of Saluda County, reached here last Saturday evening a week ago, were the guests of Mr. O. Johnson.

Mr. T. C. Liddell went to Abbeville Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Hoffmeyer of Elberton, were the guests of Mr. R. O. Fiquett for several days first of the week.

Rev. Foster Speer went to Cokesbury, in company with Rev. Henry Stokes Monday.

The readers of the Press and Banner will pardon the writer for again referring to the late District Conference held in this place. In last weeks report he carelessly omitted to mention the musical part of the conference which so abundantly added to the pleasures of the occasion. The instrumental part was performed by that matchless musician, Miss Leona Blake of Greenwood. She is one of the best judges of music and is one of the best performers. The leader of the vocal part, Rev. Adams, whose birthplace is Norfolk, Va., is a recent graduate of Vanderbilt University, and is now pastor of the second Methodist Church, Newberry. He is a young man of much promise—is well educated and highly intelligent and has but few, if any, superiors in musical talent. These two with unexcelled music, enlivened many of the moments of the Conference session that would otherwise have hung heavily upon the hands of those in attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moore left several days ago for Norfolk, Va., where they will remain for sometime, visiting their kinsfolks, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. LeRoy.

Miss Annie Liddell left Tuesday morning for Graniteville, where she goes to visit her relatives.

In a 12 M. talk on Friday during the Conference Bishop Duncan took occasion to advise the making of our houses of worship more comfortable and suggested many changes to that end, and among other things said, our pews ought to be cushioned, which would be highly conducive to the comfort of worshippers. If the learned bishop will pardon the presumption in the writer, would take issue with him in the last. This change would be an improvement in the winter, it is doubtful if it would be in the summer, for as hard as the seats are, the wriggling and twisting to find a soft place helps to keep some of us awake, and if they were softer many more of us might go to sleep, than do during the preaching services.

For weeks, until the past two, this place, (and so did all others according to reports,) seemed to be the converging centre for all of the rain clouds that formed for miles around. As a consequence the whole country had almost a daily downpour, and it has required extra exertions upon the part of the planters to conquer the grass, and they have all about succeeded. In destroying the grass, the crops had to be almost uprooted, and it would require but a short dry spell to seriously injure them.

Miss Jennie Harper has been in Greenwood with the family of her brother-in-law, Mr. J. C. Nichols, for the past week or two.

Mrs. J. W. Morrah, and her two daughters, Misses Francis and Kathleen, of Mt. Carmel, came up Thursday, and were the guests of Mr. J. B. LeRoy, and the writer till Saturday.

Magistrate J. G. Huckabee and Mr. R. E. Moseley took a trip to Pearl Mills, Ga., Friday on business.

There was quite a large gathering of our young people at Mr. H. J. Armstrong's Wednesday night.

Miss Corrie and Miss Jessie Thomson, of Anderson County, have been with Mr. W. L. Bowman and family during the past week or two.

Mr. Willie Taggart and his sister, Miss Mamie Taggart, of Mississippi, have been at Mr. H. A. Tennents since Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Andry Pressly, and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Turner, of Elberton, spent several days at the home of Mr. C. L. Clinkscales during the past week.

Friday night our young people collected at the home of Dr. A. J. Speer and spent several hours very pleasantly.

At the same time "young America" from 5 to 12, gathered at "our house" and had a pound party. You just ought to have seen the little folk. How they did enjoy it. It was a grand time to them. If we could all remain children, in some respects, this would not be such a bad world after all.

Miss Male Robertson and Miss Lillie Templeton have spent the past few days with the family of Mr. T. D. Cooley.

Miss Allie and Miss Lizzie Wyche, of Flatwoods, Ga., came Saturday to spend sometime with Miss Ethel Speer.

Miss Iola Johnson, of Anderson came down Saturday, then on the home of her venerable grandfather, Mr. W. F. Clinkscales, to spend sometime.

Rev. T. W. Sloan and Mr. W. T. Bradley, of Abbeville, came up yesterday. The first occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian Church at 11 a. m., and gave to his hearers a good sermon, which was listened to very attentively.

The ladies of the Methodist Church gave an ice cream and cake festival Saturday evening and night, in the Methodist Parsonage grounds. The ladies in charge are thankful for the patronage extended, and were well pleased with the results. They can now therewith add still more in the line of improvement to their church.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Hallams and their three children, of Greenville, came down Friday to visit relatives in this place. The first returned to his home today. The others will remain for awhile. Troupe.

ORR'S REGIMENT.

Reunion at Sandy Springs.

The anual reunion of the survivors of Orr's regiment will be held at Sandy Springs, in this county, August 13th and 14th, Mr. W. T. McGill, secretary in charge, has made the following official notice: "The nineteenth annual reunion of the survivors of Orr's Regiment of Rifles, S. C. V., will meet at Sandy Springs, on August 13th and 14th.

"The survivors will meet on Tuesday evening, the 13th, and spend the night on the camp ground. Speeches will be made on Wednesday by Col. A. C. Haskell, Gen. R. R. Hemphill, Col. J. A. Hoyt and Col. J. N. Brown.

"All Confederate veterans are earnestly requested to meet with us on this occasion Everybody is invited to come out on Wednesday, the 14th, especially the ladies."

WEST END.

Happenings and Incidents of a Week About the City.

Abbeville, S. C., July 16, 1901.

Miss Rosa Maxwell is expected to return Tuesday from an extended visit to relatives and friends in Savannah.

Mrs. Y. C. Clay, of Savannah, with her daughters, Miss Nell and Miss Carrie, will be in the city tomorrow to visit her uncle, Mr. J. M. Harden.

Miss Mary M. Jordan, of Anniston, Ala., is visiting her cousin, Miss Mamie Lou Smith.

Mr. J. P. Giles, representing J. H. Dunham & Co., of New York, was in the city Saturday looking after the interests of his house.

Miss Maggie Hill left Saturday for Greenville, where she will visit her aunt, Mrs. Morgan.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Reese left Tuesday for a week's stay in Laurens.

Miss Onie and Miss Cora Morse returned Tuesday from Alabama, where they have been spending a month with relatives.

Mrs. L. W. Perrin went to Yorkville Friday.

Judge J. C. Klugh returned Wednesday from Greenville. Master William Klugh is slowly improving.

Mrs. D. Wyatt Aiken and children went to Chick Springs last week.

Miss Anna and Miss Rebecca Aiken, of Greenwood, Miss Ledie Neville, of Yorkville, and Miss Mary Thomson, of Atlanta, will arrive in the city Wednesday, the guests of Miss Onie and Miss Cora Morse.

Rev. Herbert Jones returned Friday from the District Conference, which met in Lowndesville.

The friends of Mrs. Ivy P. Gass learn with regret of the extreme illness of her son, John, who has appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Ellis leave this week for Hendersonville, N. C.

Mrs. W. W. Edwards, Miss Virginia and Master Walker Edwards are the guests of Mrs. A. G. Cochran.

Miss Mary Brown Connelly, of Atlanta, is in the city visiting Miss Grace Smith.

Miss Carrie Miller returned Wednesday from Due West, where she has been visiting her sister, Mrs. W. W. Edwards.

Mr. G. A. Visanska and Miss Belle Visanska returned Thursday from an extended trip to Philadelphia and New York.

Mr. Ernest Visanska has returned from Philips-Exeter, where he was graduated recently with distinction. Mr. Visanska will enter Yale in the fall.

Miss Eliza Carlisle, of Spartanburg, will arrive Thursday, the guest of Miss Helen Smith.

Miss Lily Templeton and Miss Mai Robertson will return today from Lowndesville.

Mr. Sidney Cannon, of Monroe, N. C., is spending a few weeks with his parents.

Miss Lilla Visanska, of Georgetown, will arrive this week to spend sometime with Miss Belle Visanska.

We are glad to report the rapid improvement of the children of Mr. Norman Cann, who have had scarlet fever.

Miss Sarah Norwood spent some days last week with Mrs. Mary Perrin.

Master Bonar White left Friday for Newberry to visit his aunt.

Miss Lois Crawford is visiting her sister, Mrs. William Ferguson.

Mrs. J. P. Willerford, of Greenwood, is visiting the family of Mr. M. E. Hollingsworth.

Mr. Reid Sherard, of Iva, is visiting Mr. Sam Hill.

Mr. W. G. Hill returned Friday from Darlington, where he has been visiting friends since his graduation from Clemson.

Mrs. Sam Wharton, of Iva, came down Monday to visit her brother, Mr. R. E. Cox.

Mrs. Eugene Fant returned to her home in Anderson Friday.

Miss Sarah Henry is spending sometime with relatives and friends in Westminster and Anderson.

Mr. Hertford Parks came up from Columbia Saturday to spend Sunday with his father, Capt. J. C. Parks.

Miss Hattie Wyman leaves Monday for an extended visit to Augusta and Aiken.

Miss Josie Lyon entertained a number of her young friends in a most charming manner last Monday night.

Mrs. S. F. Killingsworth went Saturday to Pelzer, where she will spend some time with her mother, Mrs. Kay.

Miss Fay Sellers is with her grand mother at King's Mountain.

Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Coleman and children are spending the summer at Caesar's Head.

Dr. G. A. Neuffer returned Saturday from Chicago, where he went as representative of the K. of P. of South Carolina.

Miss Mamie Bowie left yesterday for Edgefield and Aiken, where she will spend several weeks with friends.

Mr. W. Y. A. Sherard is in the city.

Mr. Christie Sayre and Mr. Wallace Bailey are spending sometime at Harris' Lithia Springs.

Miss Nell Edwards entertained a number of her friends most pleasantly last Thursday evening.

The County Fair will be the event of the year in Abbeville. A premium list is being arranged by a special committee.

MissMattie Jennings left yesterday for Bennettsville. She will be the guest of Miss Margaret Breeden.

We are glad to learn that Mrs. Robert Link is improving. She is still at St. Joseph's Infirmary in Atlanta.

Mr. Wm. Perry, who has been spending some time with Mr. H. G. Smith, returned to Charlotte Monday.

Mr. J. M. Harden went to Athens Monday to see after the oil mill in the absence of Mr. Harry Simmons, who has come home sick.

Miss Adelaide Harris has returned from Atlanta and is stopping with Mrs. E. B. Calhoun.

The whole community was saddened Monday by the death of Mr. Owens, who died at the home of his sister, Mrs. P. B. Speed. He was buried on Monday afternoon at 6:30 p. m., from the Methodist church. The bereaved family has the sympathy of the whole community.

REBUKE TO BRYANISM.

Picture of the Former Leader Trodden to Pieces and His Name Howled Down.

Columbus, O., July 11—The Ohio State Democratic convention, after nominating a State ticket, rebuking Bryanism and ignoring former national platforms, adjourned yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Today the delegates are leaving the city for their homes, while the air is full of politics—the beginning of the great State campaign.

One of the features of the convention was the fact that probably never before was a convention so conspicuous because of of the prominence of the members attending its session. The flower of the State Democracy was present—men pronounced leadership and thought in the affairs of the State. It was a brilliant array of the brainiest element in Ohio's Democratic rank.

There was no slate smashing, as the motto of the convention was "principles rather than men." While the factional fight was heated and at times bitter in the preliminary affairs of the session, there was more of an excited and enthusiastic movement for supremacy in the convention and on the floor than of any bitterness or sectionalism.

The rebuke to Bryanism was also a feature of the convention. A terrific fight was made in the committee room to have some mention of his name, but the motion was howled down.

When it was seen that the pictures of all Democratic leaders save Bryan's graced the decorated walls of the convention hall, a delegate attempted to carry one to the platform. He lost the picture en route through the convention auditorium, as it was stricken from his grasp and trampled into fragments on the floor.

The Trampling of Mr. Bryan's Picture.

Augusta Herald.

The Augusta Herald does not believe that insult was offered to William Jennings Bryan at Columbus yesterday. We had, in the telegrams yesterday, reference to his picture being demolished, but withheld publication of the incident, in the fear that statement thereof might create the impression that the portrait was "trampled under foot" in the spirit of denunciation and affront.

The latest advices show that such insult was not offered to Mr. Bryan and the statement being given in many papers that Bryan's picture was trampled under foot, is not a faithful verdict on the proceeding. The Associated Press says:

"The most striking turn of the convention was on Bryan. The most bitter things were said of his leadership in the committee on resolutions where it was insisted his name his name should not be mentioned and that there should be no reference to either of the national platforms on which he made his campaigns. After this plan had been agreed upon, one of the 21 members of that committee offered a minority report, re-affirming the Kansas City platform and expressing confidence in Bryan. He received only six votes from the 950 delegates on his substitute for the preamble. A few moments after the platform was adopted, one of these six delegates called attention to the fact that pictures of other democrats were displayed in the hall and none of Bryan as heretofore. He started to carry a small banner with Bryan's picture on it to the platform, the aisles were ordered cleared, but the picture did not reach its destination. It was trampled under foot and spoiled during the wild demonstrations when Kilbourne was escorted into the hall. It is generally believed, however, that the marching clubs did not know they were walking over Bryan's picture."

It is very evident that, while it was true that the picture was under foot, this was the result of an accident and of excitement over another incident. The Herald feels sure that insult to W. J. Bryan was not intended and was not offered.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Condensed Schedule in Effect June 30th, 1901.

STATIONS.	Daily No. 15.	Daily No. 11.
Lv. Charleston	11 00 p m	7 00 a m
" Summerville	12 00 n't	7 41 a m
" Branchville	2 00 a m	9 00 a m
" Orangeburg	2 45 a m	9 28 a m
" Kingville	4 05 a m	10 24 a m
Lv. Savannah	12 30 a m	12 30 a m
" Barnwell	4 13 a m	4 13 a m
" Blackville	4 28 a m	4 28 a m
Lv. Columbia	6 00 a m	11 30 a m
" Prosperity	7 14 a m	12 20 n'n
" Newberry	7 30 a m	12 35 p m
" Ninety-Six	8 30 a m	1 30 p m
" Greenwood	8 50 a m	2 05 p m
Ar. Hodges	9 15 a m	2 25 p m
Lv. Abbeville	8 35 a m	1 45 p m
Ar. Belton	10 10 a m	3 20 p m
Lv. Anderson	9 40 a m	2 45 p m
Ar. Greenville	11 20 a m	4 25 p m
Ar. Atlanta. (Cen. Time)	3 55 p m	9 00 p m

STATIONS.	Daily No 16.	Daily No. 12
Lv. Greenville	6 20 p m	9 40 a m
" Piedmont	6 50 p m	10 05 a m
" Williamston	7 12 p m	10 25 a m
Ar. Anderson	8 15 p m	11 15 a m
Lv. Belton	7 35 p m	10 45 a m
Ar. Donalds	8 05 p m	11 10 a m
Ar. Abbeville	9 05 p m	12 01 n'n
Lv. Hodges	8 20 p m	11 25 a m
Ar. Greenwood	8,50 p m	11 50 a m
" Ninety-Six	9 10 p m	12 05 p m
" Newberry	10 15 p m	1 10 p m
" Prosperity	10 32 p m	1 24 p m
" Columbia	11 50 p m	2 40 p m
Ar. Blackville	2 52 a m	3 52 a m
" Barnwell	3 07 a m	3 07 a m
" Savannah	4 50 a m	4 50 a m
Lv. Kingville	2 32 a m	3 46 p m
" Orangeburg	3 45 a m	4 42 p m
" Branchville	4 25 a m	5 25 p m
" Summerville	5 57 a m	6 42 p m
Ar. Charleston	7 00 a m	7 30 p m

Daily No 15.	Daily No. 13.	STATIONS.	Daily No. 14.	Daily No. 16.
11 00 p	7 00 a	Lv..Charleston..Ar	7 30 p	7 00 a
12 00 n	7 41 a	" Summerville "	6 42 p	5 57 a
2 00 a	9 00 a	" .Branchville. "	5 25 p	4 25 a
2 45 a	9 23 a	" Orangeburg "	4 42 p	3 45 a
4 05 a	10 24 a	" . Kingville "	3 46 p	2 32 a
12 30 a	.....	Lv..Savannah Ar	.....	4 50 a
4 13 a	.....	" ..Barnwell .. "	.....	3 07 a
4 28 a	.....	" ..Blackville.. "	.....	2 52 a
7 20 a	11 30 a	" .. Columbia .. "	2 15 p	9 30 p
7 57 a	12 15 p	" ....Alston.... "	1 25 p	8 50 a
8 58 a	1 23 p	" ...Santuc... "	12 15 p	7 46 p
9 15 a	2 00 p	" ..... Union ..... "	11 37 a	7 10 p
9 34 a	2 22 p	" ..Jonesville.. "	11 17 a	6 53 p
9 49 a	2 37 p	" ....Pacolet .... "	11 05 a	6 42 p
10 20 a	3 10 p	Ar Spartanburg Lv	10 35 a	6 15 p
10 35 a	3 40 p	Lv Spartanburg Ar	10 25 a	6 00 p
2 00 p	7 15 p	Ar...Asheville ...Lv	7 05 a	3 00 p

"P" p. m. "A" a. m. "N" night.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND GREENVILLE.

Pullman palace sleeping cars on Trains 35 and 36, 37 and 38, on A. and C. division. Dining cars on these trains serve all meals enroute.

Trains leave Spartanburg, A. & C. division, northbound, 6:53 a. m., 2:37 p. m., 6:12 p. m., (Vestibule Limited) and 6:55 p. m.; southbound 12:20 a. m., 3:15 p. m., 11:40 a. m., (Vestibule Limited), and 10:30 a. m.

Trains leave Greenville, A. and C. division, northbound, 5:55 a. m., 2:34 p. m. and 5:18 p. m., (Vestibule Limited), and 5:55 p. m.; southbound, 1:25 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 12:40 p. m. (Vestibule Limited), and 11:30 a. m.

Trains 15 and 16—Pullman Sleeping Cars between Charleston and Asheville.

Elegant Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars between Savannah and Asheville enroute daily between Jacksonville and Cincinnati.

Trains 13 and 14 Pullman Parlor Cars between Charleston and Asheville.

FRANK S. GANNON, Third V-P. & Gen. Mgr., Washington, D. C.
S. H. HARDWICK, Gen. Pas. Agent, Washington, D. C.
W. H. TAYLOE, Asst. Gen. Pas. Agt, Atlanta, Ga.
R. W. HUNT, Div. Pas. Agt, Charleston, S. C.

SEABOARD AIR LINE R. R.

"CAPITAL CITY ROUTE."

Shortest line between all principal cities North, East, South and West. Unequalled schedules to Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Shedule in effect May 26th, 1901.

NORTHBOUND.	Daily No. 66.	Daily No. 34.	Local Atlanta to Clint'n No. 52
Lv Savannah, Cen. T.	11 45pm	2 10pm	
Lv Fairfax	1 34am	3 58pm	
Lv Denmark	2 15am	4 39pm	
Lv Columbia, East'n T.	4 40am	7 12pm	
Lv Camden	5 37am	8 06pm	
Lv Cheraw	7 12am	9 43pm	
Ar Hamlet	7 40am	10 15pm	
Lv Calhoun Falls, East'n T	1 00am	4 11pm	11 47am
Lv Abbeville	1 33am	4 38pm	12 22pm
Lv Greenwood	2 01am	5 01pm	12 49pm
Lv Clinton	2 55am	5 47pm	1 35pm
Lv Carlisle	3 43am	6 38pm	
Lv Chester	4 10am	7 08pm	
Lv Catawba Junction	4 45am	7 35pm	
Ar Hamlet	7 10am	10 10pm	
Lv Hamlet	8 00am	10 35pm	
Ar Raleigh	10 37am	1 24am	
Ar Petersburg	2 45pm	5 48am	
Ar Richmond	8 28pm	6 29am	
Ar Washington	7 05pm	10 10am	
Ar Baltimore	11 25pm	11 25am	
Ar Philadelphia	2 55am	1 36pm	
Ar New York	6 30am	4 25pm	
Portsmouth-Norfolk	5 50pm	7 00am	

SOUTHBOUND.	Daily No. 31.	Daily No. 27	Local Clint'n to Atlanta. No. 53
Lv Cheraw, East'n Time.	7 48am	11 18pm	
Lv Camden	9 25am	12 53am	
Lv Columbia, Central T.	9 40am	1 05am	
Lv Denmark	11 09am	2 27am	
Lv Fairfax	11 54am	3 15am	
Ar Savannah	1 47pm	4 52am	
Ar Jacksonville	6 10pm	9 15am	
Ar Tampa	6 15am	5 40pm	
Lv Catawba, East'n T.	9 45am	1 05am	
Lv Chester	10 20am	1 42am	
Lv Carlisle	10 47am	2 05am	
Lv Clinton	11 37am	2 55am	2 10 pm
Lv Greenwood	12 22pm	3 46am	3 05 pm
Lv Abbeville	12 48pm	4 15am	3 33 pm
Lv Calhoun Falls	1 15pm	4 48am	4 11 pm
Ar Athens	2 40pm	6 28am	5 43 pm
Ar Atlanta	4 55pm	9 00am	8 00 pm

No. 66 connects at Washington with the Pennsylvania Railway Buffalo Express; arriving Buffalo 7.35 a. m.

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